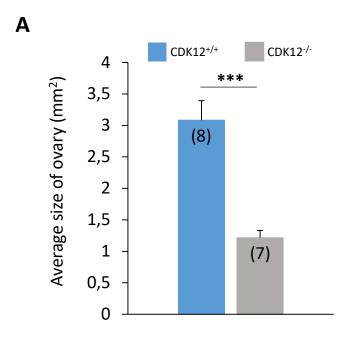
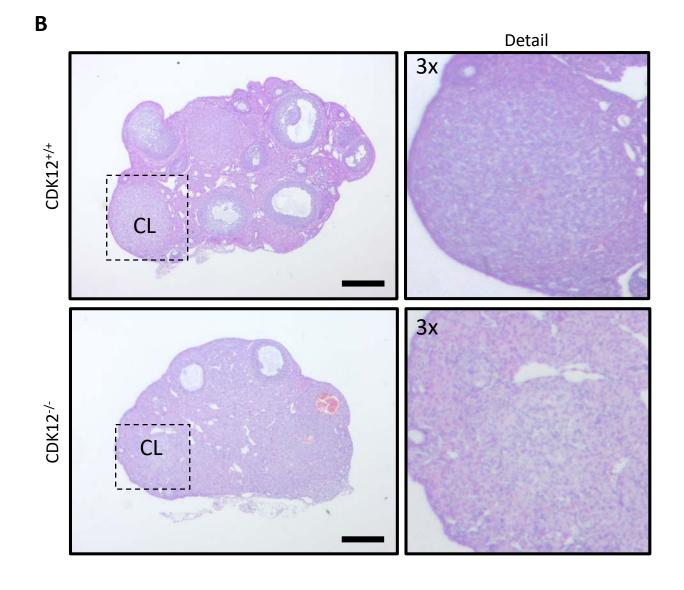


SI Fig. 1: The generation of mice with conditional knockout of CDK12 in the oocyte.

- **A)** Scheme of CDK12 conditionally deleted via the promoter of Zona Pellucida 3 (ZP3)-driven Cre-Lox recombinase in the oocyte. Black arrows indicate the position of the primers for genotyping.
- **B)** PCR for genotyping genomic DNA isolated from different genotypes. Genotyping of progeny for the presence of CDK12(tm1c)(flox) and Zp3-Cre. The wild-type allele produces a 498-bp product, while the *flox* allele produces a 563-bp product. Zp3-Cre generates a 150 bp product.
- C) Immunocytochemical analysis of CDK12 expression and localization in oocytes. Data from three independent biological replicates. CDK12 (red); DAPI (blue); dashed line depicts cell cortex; scale bar 20 μ m.
- **D)** Quantification of CDK12 fluorescence intensity in CDK12^{+/+} and CDK12^{-/-} oocytes from (**C**). The number of cells is shown in parentheses. The values from CDK12^{+/+} oocytes were set as 1. Data are presented as mean \pm SE; Student's t-test: ***p < 0.001.

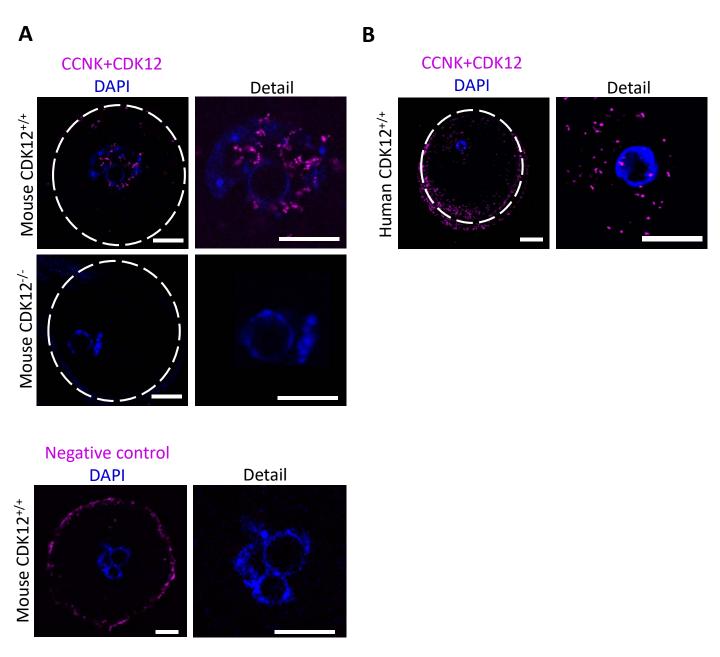
SI Fig. 2





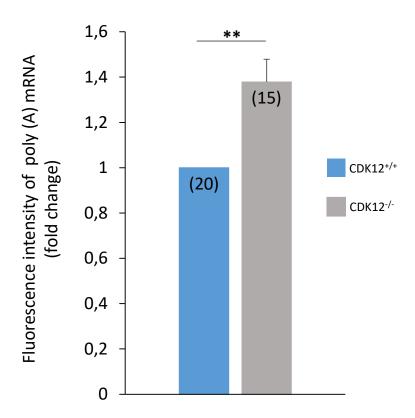
SI Fig. 2: The absence of CDK12 in oocytes leads to decreased ovarian size via ceased folliculogenesis.

- A) Average size of ovary of CDK12 $^{+/+}$ and CDK12 $^{-/-}$ females. The number of females for each genotype is shown in parentheses. Data are presented as mean \pm SE; Student's t-test: ***p < 0.001.
- **B)** The ovary of the CDK12^{-/-} forms a corpus luteum (CL). Representative sections of histologic structures in ovaries of Cdk12-deficient females (CDK12^{-/-}) and CDK12^{+/+}; scale bar 400 μ m.



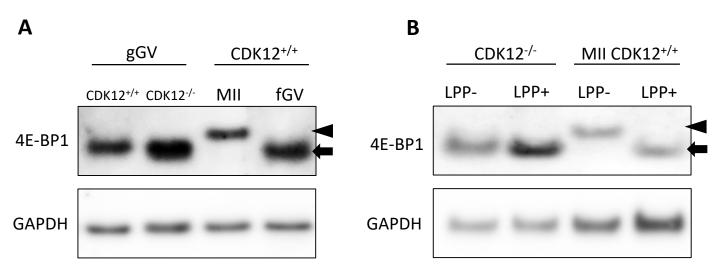
SI Fig. 3: The CDK12/CCNK complex is localized to the nucleus of the oocyte in mice and humans.

- A) Representative images of proximity ligation assay showing the nuclear localization and physical interaction of CDK12 and CCNK (purple) in mouse CDK12^{+/+} GV oocytes and no interaction in CDK12^{-/-} oocytes. Detail shows higher magnification of the nuclear region; DAPI (blue); the dashed line shows the cell cortex. Representative images are from three independent biological replicates; $n\geq 28$; scale bars 20 μ m.
- **B)** Representative images of proximity ligation assay showing the nuclear localization and physical interaction of CDK12 and CCNK (purple) in human oocytes. Detail shows higher magnification of the nuclear region; DAPI (blue); the dashed line shows the cell cortex. Representative images are from three independent biological replicates; n=8; scale bar 20 μm.



SI Fig. 4: Global poly(A) RNA does not differ between oocytes of different genotypes.

Quantification of poly(A) RNA fluorescence intensity in CDK12^{+/+} and CDK12^{-/-} oocytes from (**Fig. 6D**). The values from CDK12^{+/+} were set as 1. Data from three independent biological replicates. The number of cells shown in parentheses. Data are presented as mean \pm SE; Student's t-test: **p < 0.01.



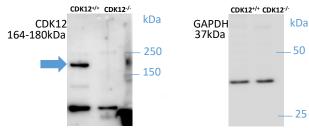
SI Fig. 5: 4E-BP1 is non-phosphorylated in growing oocytes.

- **A)** Western blot analysis of 4E-BP1 expression and phosphorylation shift in growing (gGV) oocytes from different genetic maternal sources. Non-phosphorylated (arrow) and phosphorylated (arrowhead) 4E-BP1. Mature (MII) and fully grown (fGV) oocytes from CDK12^{+/+} were used as controls. GAPDH was used as a loading control. Data were obtained from three biological replicates.
- **B)** Western blot analysis of phosphatase treatment (LPP+) of oocyte samples. Non-phosphorylated (arrow) and phosphorylated (arrowhead) form of 4E-BP1 in growing CDK12^{-/-} oocytes (gGV). Mature (MII) CDK12^{+/+} oocytes were used as a control. GAPDH was used as a loading control. Data are from two biological replicates.

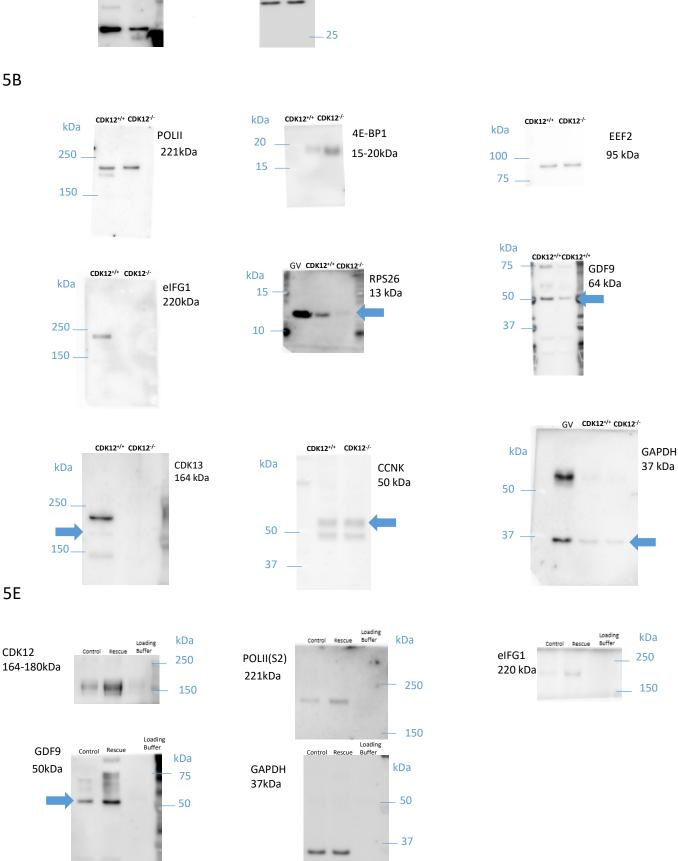
Supplementary Figure

Full immunoblots of segments shown in the main Figure 1A and Figure 5B, E. Arrows denote the bands used.

1A



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Supplementary Figure Full immunoblots of segments shown in SI.

